The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

789—THIRD YEAR | BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864 | PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos, 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, DEBTS.

For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 6 „

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 6 „

Payable for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P.P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of the Bank having been removed to the above centre building, in order to meet the increase of business, the public is informed that the following operations are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

Drafts and obligations with good signatures are discounted in convertible paper.

Deposits are received to be returnable and either specified or at the Manager's option.

Cheques current are accepted with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing orders and immediate remittals, against which they may draw up to an amount previously covered, under conditions established by the rules of operations.

Bills of Exchange on the principal countries, having interest terms for shipments, which are payable in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being at once in the enjoyment, by means of cheques, of only the full amount of the bills, even when the quarterly accounts (the interest of which is not yet due) are not sufficient currency, in which case they right away put into circulation the value of the bills, minus the interest.

Bills—that are taken at sight are sent to Europe on Merchants, Houses, Sic. Fs, Calle Cangallo, Esquina Del Perdido, and other places of which notice will be given, at the Bank.

Finally, the Bank undertakes to execute all legitimate instructions which the public may communicate.

The establishment is open daily from 9 to 4 p.m.

P.P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts of IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-five branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts can be granted on
Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Bankers, LONDON;
and at 3, Gresham-street, London, E.C.
Thirty-eight days should be allowed at the Office of Mr. Bernard Shirley, Exchange Broker, 30, Calle Cangallo (opposite the Bank).

THOMAS B. HALL,
Manager.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE
UNION BANK OF IRELAND
(LIMITED)
ON
London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the

THE NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from
WARELYN AND CO.,
No. 28 CALLE DE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone, Ballinasloe, Belfast, Boyle, Carlow, Castlebar, Castlecomer, Clonmel, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Ennis, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick, Lisburn, Londonderry, Longford, Mallow, Monaghan, Mullingar, Newry, Portadown, Roscrea, Sligo, Tuam, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, Youghal.

Tritton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Office—WINE STREET, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—£1,000,000 *Sterling*.

Prospectuses of the Association can be obtained, and Insurance effected and paid for the same, at the Offices of the Agents and other publications will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents in the Republic.

GEORGE WILKES,
Agent.

The Argentine Maritime Insurance Company

Established by the City, for vessels navigating the Rivers Plate and its tributaries.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83

DIRECTION.

Hon. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
„ „ Cristobal Aldao, Vice-President.
„ „ Eduardo Lahitte.
„ „ Eduardo Casey.
„ „ Antonio E. Lezica.
„ „ Emilio Bunge.
„ „ Mariano Cramer.
„ „ Emilio Del Mazo, Secretary.

Policies will be issued at the Office, No. 83, Calle Reconquista, from 10 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Vessels will be insured at Montevideo, in Calle Zabala, 22 to Nine o'clock, and from 10 to 12 noon o'clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cangallo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

British Steamer "FAIRY,"

This fine, fast sailing, beautiful Steamer will leave this for the Ports of the Uruguay every TUESDAY, at twelve o'clock, and every THURSDAY, at half-past four in the Afternoon, FOR MONTEVIDEO.

TARIFF.

Montevideo	...	$ 4
Fray Bentos	...	6
Concepcion	...	8
Salto	...	10
Paysandu	...	10
Colon	...	12

Passengers will be booked at Half Fare.

Cargo will leave Wednesday and Saturday, and returns on Tuesday and Friday.

FOR ROSARIO,
Calling at Zarate, Brazos, San Pedro, Obligado, San Nicolas, and San Pedro (Uruguay), the fine Steamer
The Fairy
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at Twelve o'Clock Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
LOS ANDES
Leaves the Port of Buenos Ayres "Either" every Friday after the arrival of the Tucuman, and returns every Tuesday, calling at the Ports. Passengers have leave every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and the Ports of the Rio Salado, the Mail Steamer
SAN MARTIN
Leaves Rosario each Friday, for Santa Fe, after the arrival of the Tucuman, and returns to Rosario in time to take the next Passengers' luggage to the Parana, with "leave for Buenos Ayres."

FOR CORRIENTES,
Calling at Ibicuy, La Paz, Castillo de la Candelaria, Curtillo de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the Mail Steamer
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Tucuman, on Thursday, August 4th, and continues every Thursday.

FARES.

	First.	Second.	Deck.
Montevideo (outward)	$ 12	$ 8	$ 4
Fray Bentos	16	10	6
San Pedro, do.	24	16	10
San Nicolas, do.	24	16	10
San Nicolas, do.	32	20	12
Rosario	32	20	12
Montevideo, do.	24	16	10
Buenos Ayres	12	8	4

Deck Half Fare.

FREIGHTS.

	Dollars.
Montevideo, or San ... Rosario	Patacas 10
San Nicolas ...	12
San Pedro ...	14
The Uruguay Ports ...	10

FOR CUYABA,
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and the Ports of the Rio Paraguay, the Steamer
PRESIDENTE OLIDEN
Captain [illegible] will depart on 4th August.

	Fare.		Fare.
Port Nicolas	$ 12	Corrientes	$ 24
Rosario	12	Asuncion	32
Parana	24	Cuyaba	40

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without Tickets.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. WILKES,
Calle Maipu.

La Xingara and Iseria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned Steamers are requested to call and settle the same by their passages, within two months from this, otherwise a Summons will be issued for the recovery thereof, without further notice.

Persons of Power to remit to the Banks of Montevideo.

J. WILKES,
Calle Maipu.

Argentine Diligences

BY CALLE RIVADAVIA, 102.

Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Senor, San Antonio de Areco, Salto, Rojas, and Pergamino, at 7 o'clock in the morning, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Leaves Arrecifes for Junin every Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, passing through Pergamino, Rojas, Salto, Pila, Pilar, &c., at 4 o'clock of each Month.

Leaves for Mercedes, Lujan, Navarro, Moron, Marcos and Manuens, in the Capilla del Senor, every Sunday, at 7 o'clock in the morning, passing through Pilar, Capilla del Senor, and Navarro, at 4 o'clock of each Month.

To Pilar ... ... $ 10 each.
To Capilla del Senor ... ... 20 „
To San Antonio de Areco ... ... 30 „
To Salto ... ... 40 „

Conductors and Drivers,
PAUL and DOMINGO DIAZ.

American Dentist,

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Bolivar, 70.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the most approved American manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like way on rings, same as imitation of Natural Gums, and will not change color or decay.

Teeth also inserted without a plate and tastefully cured.

Teeth filled with gold, and all operations performed with the best American skill.

Teeth extracted without pain, and tastefully cured.

Consultations and all operations performed with the best skill.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—1,000,000*l. Sterling*,
The receipt of current item for which will further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.
Allowed ... ... 3 per cent.
Charged ... ... 6 „

Fixed Deposits.
Three Months ... ... 7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum more than the rate for simply deposited deposits.

Bills and Drafts on London will be purchased and sold at the rate by which cannot in the usual paper.

From the 1st July, 1864, until further notice,

Calle de Cangallo, No. 1, will further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.
Allowed ... ... 3 per cent.
Charged ... ... 6 „

Fixed Deposits.
Three Days ... ... 7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum more than the rate for simply deposited deposits.

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Bills and Drafts on London will be purchased and sold at the rate by which cannot in the usual paper.

From the 1st July, 1864, until further notice,

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned, having, in accordance with the conditions of his deed in the power of attorney, has completed an average of 30 days. The business of the Royal Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company, established in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Manchester, Bristol, &c., Newcastle, Hull, Edinburgh, Norwich, and other places.

The Royal Insurance Company is the largest Capitalist and Security of satisfaction and is the largest life insurance (12 per cent per annum) ever continuously effected during the years by any Co., for the security attached to its investments, showing £2 00 000 in new life assurances for 1863, and the increase of £400 000 per annum for the last five years. The amount is the proceeds Yearly for the Half-Yearly Bonus, which is declared at the end of every five years. The Company is also in the Fire Department, and the Company is also in the Fire Department, and the Company is also in the Fire Department, and the

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"At fatal audeam nil veri non audeant dicere."—*Cicero.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

ARGENTINE INTERESTS.

Our present system of Government seems so identical with that of the United States, that at first sight it would appear that our constitution was framed in Washington and not Buenos Ayres, but a minute investigation of the obligations of the ruled and the duties of the rulers would soon convince the impartial foreigner of the wide and important difference which exists between the two systems.

The Argentine nation, ruled as it is at present, never can progress in any branch of industry or manufacture which requires the fostering care of legislation or national protection, and this is simply because our institution have been framed more with the view to rule a people than build up a nation.

The present system of Government as we admit admirably adapted for a country thickly populated and in a most flourishing condition, but for a nation such as this, in, as it were, the very morning of its existence, it is not only unsuitable but actually tends to retard the progress of the country at large.

In the United States of North America the most important branch of the executive is the agricultural department, the very one which is unknown in this country. Until the revolution broke out the workings of that department were seen from Maine to Florida, from Long Island to the Rocky Mountains; the secretary of this department was, after the President, the most influential man in the Union—and let our readers bear in mind that although Argentines have imitated North Americans in their institutions, they have studiously omitted this most important of all.

Any man to judge the Argentine Republic by the debates going on in Congress, which is alleged by some historians to be a correct mode of judging a nation or a people, would be led to believe that the industry of this country was so advanced, that our manufactories were so numerous and flourishing that these subjects required no further legislation, and that the Congress men who sit every day in the Plaza 25 de Mayo were not the representatives of miserable half starved provinces, but of a powerful republic boasting of forty millions of inhabitants.

Why, we take up the records of the North American Congress, and we find these Argentine legislators not at present occupied discussing subjects which only in recent years were even mooted in Washington.

The cold, cruel, systematic indifference of our senators and deputies to everything that concerns the industrial progress of the country has inflamed our animosity against this Argentine Congress, which wastes its time in long windy discussions on rights and privileges which are neither comprehended nor appreciated beyond the paved streets of Buenos Ayres.

Of one thing there cannot be the slightest doubt, and that is, that either our legislators are too far ahead of the people whom they rule, or the people are too far behind our legislators; in either case the result is the same—Congress makes laws which are never carried out, and the people adopt customs which never become laws. Thus in fact the beneficial influence of a constitutional house of representatives is utterly unknown in this country, for the Congress is going one way and the people another.

In our anxiety to call attention to to these matters it is to be hoped that we will not be deemed hostile to the institutions of the country, for such is not our intention, but when we see the same jog-trot proceedings going on in Congress every day and every year, we cannot withhold from making these few cursory remarks.

We have a minister of government, a minister of war, a minister of education, a minister of finance, and a minister of foreign affairs, and then we have a minister to the Court of St. James and a host of lesser ministers scattered on his way to the United States, all of which are rightly informed we have some half dozen under secretaries; and what does the money come from to pay all the salaries and outfits for these ministers, their attachés and secretaries? Can ask the above suggested slaves of labor—ask the unfortunate Argentine who is torn from his home and his family to defend the frontiers—ask the miserable farmer in the provinces, whose industry is limited to a few cobs of maize for the want of seed, for the want of capital, for the want of proper legislation.

We call the attention of Argentines to the great want of an agricultural department in our executive; we can dispense with diplomatic dinners for the present, we question even if we would feel the want of the ministers who give them; but one of the most beneficial reforms for the country would be to turn half our ministers into agriculturists empowered by Congress to distribute seeds and farming implements amongst the neglected provinciance.

We hold that there are too many engaged in the administration of public affairs in this country, and that the position of a nation is dangerous in the extreme where three-fourths of the community are engaged in ruling the remaining one-fourth It may not be amiss for foreigners to attribute to severely the introduction of expensive habits so hostile to republican simplicity. but if the Argentine Republic was even not a paper as it is, it is impossible with our ministers, &c., require more than the genius of Mr. Chase to make both ends meet.

Few in Buenos Ayres are acquainted with the impoverished state of the people in the interior. It is high time that the statistics of the country should be them; the people want seeds, want money, want farming implements—why does not Congress supply them?

THE PALLIERE ALBUM

This fortnight's pictures are interesting in subject, being purely characteristic of the River Plate, and well-conceived in grouping and expression.

The Vigil of the Dead represents a custom of Christian piety, on the eve of All Souls day. The scene is laid in the churchyard of Victoria, Entre Rios, and the sunset of a summer evening throws a soothing mildness over the surrounding landscape. In the middle of the picture stands the emblem of Christianity, encircled by a small railing on which are hung funeral garlands. To the right is a group of an old woman and a boy praying beside a grave, and a young man and girl placing lanterns and fresh flowers over a stone; the deceased was probably brother and son to the mourners, and the flowers and lighted candles are strikingly figurative of the perfume of a good name, and the light of immortality in front of which a cross is a rural emblem, with her infant sister, come to pay the annual tribute of filial remembrance to a departed parent; a few candles are burning over the grave of an old black servant, kneeling by the orphan, reminds us how domestic came to the possession of the members of the family, among the old Spanish residents. To the left, at a lone hillock with a wooden cross, is kneeling a poor widow with two children: how and she looks—

> "For there is no one near,
> To protect and watch and love,
> To wipe away the tear"

little chapel concludes the picture, which is a faithful sketch of Entre Rios, as a great contrast in its companion.

General Flores' army is a motley ragged-looking set of ruffians, not quite so much a Salvator Rosa like brigands nor so barbarous as the king of Madagascar's body-guard. All uniform, all regularity, ages and conditions are promiscuously blended one with another, and the variety of uniform (excuse an Irish phrase) would indicate that the army was composed of conquered troops as regard to military rule, and the troops were *par excellence* "irregulars" or a species of Argentine Heshi Bazouks. A company of infantry is drawn up on the right, and the officer in command is calling the roll, while two black musicians are playing a march; but the lieutenant is paying compliments to two ladies seated in the corner of the yard and hurriedused to relieve the strange effect of the muster. Although Flores' army is almost all cavalry, the artist has preferred to sketch his small infantry corps: the men are armed with fire locks, and also carry knives in their boots. A few have pantaloons, but the most wear chiripaes: boots are scarce, many being bare-foot, and others, including the captain, have untanned "botas de potro." The foreground is executed by three swallers with lances, one of whom carry the red cross which gives their army the name of Colorado, and seems a burlesque on the crusades. The third is evidently a Gaucho at the like, and is receiving despatches from an officer on foot: his horse is a fine animal, appears well with other mountings, and the rider wears a handsome white poncho. The ensigns carry lances which may be considered their real emblem, for the present war has been directed entirely against cattle and the loose oftener used than lance or musket. The background shows the suburbs of Paysandu, the picture having been taken during the 3rd and last unsuccessful siege by Flores' rebel followers.

Articles for the Paris Exhibition.

(Continued.)

31. Pedigree Wheat. This sample was brought to Buenos Ayres by Mr. Phibbs, from Europe, and is supposed to be very prolific. Nevertheless, it has not been tried in the River Plate, the name 'pedigree' being offensive to Republicans, and suggestive of aristocracy, monarchy, &c.

32. Ready-reckoner. The casket bearing this name contains a revolver and 100 patent cartridges: it is very useful in settling meetings, elections, or evening parties, enabling the possessor to settle accounts *a la Tulambo*, with any one making an unreasonable claim.

33. Meat-cutter. The machine so marked is an American invention, patented by Dr. Cornwall: the upper and lower rows act simultaneously. Visitors requested to take care of their fingers when the operator shows the machine in motion.

34. There are two kinds: those used in the National Congress, and those adopted at camp elections. The first are worked by a backward movement of the left hand, and must be kept well oiled. The second require a horse 'a tirar,' and are usually managed by alcaldes.

35. Dagger stypes. This is a pretty collection. "The glories of the Pampa." "The Cabildo patients." The garrison of Bahia Blanca," "The San Juan Rifleros," "The Flores bandits."

36. Alexandre. A fine old negro stationed near the entrance to take charge of sticks and umbrellas. Some people more than this shade, in Rio Janeiro, "half and-half" in any event he will serve for porter.

37 Preserved beef. This method is not the invention of Liebig, but was invented by a German hand surveyor who lately succeeded in saving his bacon in a wonderful manner on the Indian frontier.

38. Camp cooking apparatus. This exceedingly simple contrivance is only an iron bar, called on 'vendor': it is so portable that it may be used as a walking stick, when you go out of your house at night. anutime it will serve for cooking your joint however.

39. Argentine Salt. Very unlike the Attic, and found mostly in large bedsnear Patagones. As the Indians take their credit for the manufacture in the Colorado banks, they often draw on us three days after sight, but these transactions have been protested by Sr. Ibarra. Many old salts are to be found in Buenos Ayres. That kind imported from Gibraltar is called Rockcalt.

40. Indian Arms. A bow and quiver exhibited by Sr. Sarmiento, Cacique of San Juan. He is very expert in pulling the long bow. A Yankee sailing to Juan Sua. A lasso and bolas worn by the late lamented General Cluchio, of the Indian cavalry brigade.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We are happy to hear that there is the greatest demand for boxes and seats for the Ascot on Friday night. The Buenos Ayrean agents of the United States Sanitary Commission will, after all, be able to remit home a respectable sum for the poor wounded soldiers and their distressed families.

The latest novelty in town is, that there is a regular split between the Judges and the National Executive, concerning the emancipation of some slaves brought by a Brazilian gentleman to Buenos Ayres, *en route* to Matto Grosso. The 'Defensor de los Menores' insists on their emancipation and the Brazilian Minister has applied to M. Elizalde for the slaves in question. We understand that the Argentine Minister talks of surrendering them up to their master and owner, but the 'Defensor' states most positively, that no matter what order M. Elizalde may give, they shall not be given up. Here, then, is a pretty row about nothing. If the Brazilian loses his property, then Brazil will want to know why. And again, if the 'Defensor' delivers up the niggers, he ought to be tarred and feathered. The best way to settle the question, is to get the Brazilian to put a value on his slaves, and then start a subscription. We feel certain, that the people in Buenos Ayres would willingly subscribe the necessary amount, and thus rescue us from getting into a difficulty with Brazil about some half a dozen of niggers.

We read in the 'Nacion' a very mysterious case just brought under the notice of the police. On last Sunday the Commissario was called to visit a house, No. 403, Calle Estados Unidos, which was shut up for some time. The last tenant was named Jacinta Almeida, who had disappeared some two months ago, leaving the door of her room locked up. The Commissario sent for the Alcalde and witnesses, and then smashed in the door: he noticed that the mattress appeared to have some thing in it, and therefore cut it open and there, to the horror of all present, was discovered a small child's collin, and the corpse of a child, 6 or 7 years old, wrapped up in a shroud. None of the neighbours knew what became of that woman. By some receipts found in the room, it was discovered that this woman previously lived in Barracas, and here lies the greatest part of the mystery, for only a few weeks ago she was heard that in a cellar in a house in that locality, the corpse of an infant was discovered, which had apparently lain there for, years and years.

The diplomatic dinner passed off very well. President Mitre, and all the Foreign Ministers, with the members of both Houses of Congress attended. The toasts were numerous and the speeches splendid.

Another interesting letter from Mr. Lanze, on the paper dollar, appeared in yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina,' and proves, in the clearest manner possible, that the paper dollar is every day becoming less current.

The state of the roads is again becoming so truly awful, that the diligences cannot get through at all without the help of bullocks. Towards the Paso de Burgos, there are several carts hopelessly stuck in the mud.

The black-smith's yard, from whence issued the far-famed Felix Colon, is to be sold out. This is a bad sign for the Porteño industry.

The Italian Minister, Sr. Barbolani, has come up from Montevideo to see President Mitre, and try if possible to make peace between Italy and independent Aguirre. The rumour amongst the politicians is, that now there can be nothing done, owing to the peremptory instructions which Sr. Barbolani received, per last packet. He leaves to day, but every one says that the Argentine Government will right, and has arranged everything with the Brazilian Minister.

Yesterday, a fine little German boy was sent down to our office, having lost in the streets. He is about seven years old, and says his name is Edward Franklin Hughes. Speaks English a little, German fluently, and stupid as he recently arrived from New York with his father, who is stopping in some hotel or other. Spanish is not spoken. He has a fine, intelligent countenance, blue eyes, fair hair, dressed in jacket and trousers, and says that he was brought up in Pennsylvania. For further particulars apply at this office.

Our readers can form some idea of the great increase of River Plate commerce, by looking over the list of vessels which arrived in Europe from the River Plate from 1st April to 30th of June. Sixty seven vessels, all with full cargoes, arrived during that time. It appears almost incredible.

We are happy to report that Mr. Crawford's attention to the wants of the men working on the Great Southern Railway everyday becomes more apparent. Besides the Reading-room and Library recently provided, a Sick Fund has now been set on foot, to which the men put out of their wages, and are entitled to half-pay when sick, besides medical attendance free.

Mr. Armstrong, jun., member of the Cotton Supply Association have presented a quintal of cotton seed to the Minister of the Bolsa. We presume, at our own expense, a sack of Santos seed to the Manager of the Bolsa, but have not heard whether there were any applications. It is still difficult to get made people that Argentine cotton, like Argentine law, is not a humbug.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Lusitano entered port yesterday.

We have to report the arrival of the steam British Lion, from Liverpool, via Bahia, Stokes and Co., with 10 English emigrants.

Some families, anxious to take leaves for the Assumption Benefit, Thursday as to as that they have been forgotten by the messenger who took around the invitations.

Montevidean Editor's Table.

The all absorbing topic of conversation here now is the Amateur Concert in Solis on Thursday evening; for particulars of which you have only to look over our issue. Everything was in splendid style, and every seat was taken. Entrance one silver dollar; boxes, one gold ounce, and there were many who could not be accommodated. A very beautiful effect was produced by the artificial descent of a pure white dove upon the shoulders of one of the ladies during the performance, which, and called forth tremendous applause. There was a strong sympathy amongst the fair sex on the part of the audience in favor of Sra. de Cassulla, owing in a great degree to her very great assistance at the dramatic performances given by the officers of H. B. M. Ship Porte, and others, some time since, also in the same theatre. And a subscription was got up and a most costly pocket-handkerchief and presented to her on this occasion. After the concert was over she was drawn home in the carriage of an English gentleman, by exchanging the horses for themselves. She appeared to enjoy the fun, and you will see a very picturesque view of the affair, as she appeared on Calle 25 de Mayo at 1 a. m. the evening after the concert. The person with his hat cocked behind, represents her *hero prima*, who was bringing up the rear, cheering on the crowd. It is the first time the 'Chiorivari' has shewn a little wit.

The Mersey did not leave until Sunday morning at 7 a. m., owing to the dense fog.

It is now you how general the interest is in behalf of the Sanitary fund and its good deeds, I have only to call your attention to what has been done in Buenos Ayres. At the Anglo-Argentine Seminary, under the direction of the very able and respected Mr. J. Newport, the school boys have created a Sanitary Commission, and elected President and other officers, and not only have not confined their benevolent wish to their own school, but it has been around to all the principal schools in Buenos Ayres, and are likely to raise a respectable sum. I hear the Presidency is the son of an American but born in this country.

We are almost completely blockaded at present from our neighbors at a few leagues distance from the shedding of the roads. To get to the Union, about four miles distant, one has to get his fill of mud, or prefer to hire himself with a life-preserver. The omnibus is frequently four and six hours making the voyage, thereby placing the passengers' lives in jeopardy. The Railway Central rail road is still a project in prospect, but only to be realized when revolutions and filibustering are out of vogue, which I hope is soon.

The Russian frigate Vasuk, which arrived a few days since from Cuba on board the ill-fated Pacific, went to be followed by another much larger, the officers and crew, in large numbers, are seen every day in the streets, and can be easily distinguished from the other foreign naval officers, as they are not so tidy or neat in their dress.

The notorious M. H. Robinson, who was the ring-leader of the attempted conspiracy on board the national steamer 'Gen. Artigas,' and sentenced to four years' banishment outside the Capes by the military court martial, was sent in a Brazilian steamer to Rio Grande It is a great pity that he was able to collect together a number of dupes with him in this piratical adventure, which was the most foolish in the extreme. He has claimed to be an American, but he really only passed through the States a few month's residence in the United State, and there is a protest noted at the American Consulate here against receiving him as a citizen protection of the East Indies. He was famous for lawsuits and litigation, and the lawyers have pocketed the cash, so we presume he will regret his banishment. He has left a wife and family quite destitute here.

The Rev. Mr. Adams preached a charitable sermon on the Festival of St. John's Day, and a collection was made for the orphan's house, amounting to 136 silver dollar for the Escuela Philanthropique, and 30 for the British Hospital. The German Vocal Musical Society, led by the talented Sr. Bachmann assisted with 45 voices to make the services more interesting.

The following is a circular issued by Don Gabriel Pinalla, Chief of Police of Paysandu, in which you will see what a laudable net he is engaged in. I do not remember right if I have seen any mention of it in the 'Standard.' He is a most excellent man, and has been the means of doing great public improvements in the Department in the time he presides, such as erecting a well-se, ranged hospital, a fine spacious and elegant building for the Chief and other Authorities, and the erection of one of the most splendid Churches in the Province—second only to the Matriz in the city. He has also put the country at a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing vagabonds, and made them useful members of society on the public buildings. He is just such a man as you require in many of the Departments of Buenos Ayres! You will see by this circular that he has a project for a Cemetery for foreigners, and it is much needed there, as the principal consumers in that Department are English and German.

No arrivals to-day, Aug. 1.

Yours truly, AMERICUS.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Plata ball will be given on Saturday night. There will be a large attendance, including President Mitre and family.

The second lecture of the British Library will be given next week by the senior Scotch chaplain, Rev. Mr. Smith; we have not heard the subject. The second one will be given by the American pastor, Rev. Mr. Goodfellow. It is also proposed to get up a series of lectures at the American church.

The third meeting of the Literary Circle took place last night: one lady (Mme. Noronha) has been elected honorary member and attends the Club. It is hoped that others will follow her example.

On Monday evening the editor of the 'Tribuna' gave a grand ball. On Tuesday the English *soirée* took place.

A concert for the British Hospital will be given at the grand saloon of the Casino on Tuesday evening 9th inst.

It is expected the American Sanitary Benefit will be a great success on Friday evening.

Nothing positive is known about Mr. Wells' balloon ascent, as the required amount ($20,000 m/c). in bets cannot be made up.

The following paper mentions as a sign of the times that six fashionable marriages were celebrated on Saturday.

The new Masonic-hall dinner on Monday evening was quite a Europeon style. President Mitre, Dr. Rawson, Sr. Gonzales, Dr. Costa, and General Wells-spoke, all the foreign *corps* diplomatique and several other guests were present

The 'Nacion' mentions two grand tertulias held this week, in calles Suipacha-and Maypu.

The obsequies of the late Dr. Victorio Pena were celebrated on Monday in presence of a large concourse of friends.

On Saturday a private concert was given in calle Cuyo, which is said to have been most successful.

His Excellency Count Ulysses Barbolani, Italian Minister to the courts of Montevideo and Argentine, arrived here on Sunday aboard the Italian war steamer Fulminante.

The Chevalier Crene, Spanish Minister to the Oriental republic has been also accredited in a like capacity to B. Ayres.

Whoe Cortis teacher of music and singing has grown as popular as we anticipated, in her profession. She has changed her residence to No. 79 Tucuman.

Byron's poem of the Giaour has been translated into Spanish by an Argentine writer named Pedro Espinosa. It will be subjected to the same fate as the author who will favor us with a review of same

The foot-race will take place at Palermo on Saturday between our three Englishmen, Messrs. Bell, Lee, & Co. Mr. incorrectly stated that Mr. B. ran 100 in 22 seconds: the time was but 10 seconds.

Barnies now are all the rage: that on Friday evening was well-attended, but we regret to learn that one of the gentlemen present had quite a narrow slipping from a form which overbalanced.

His Excellency Sor Saraiva, Brazilian plenipotentiary leaves for Montevideo to-day.

By next mail we may expect the engineers of the Central Argentine railway.

The traction engine El Bary got up steam on Monday and proceeded from the Riachuelo wharf to the barracas.

RIO NEGRO.

The *Eco* brings dates from Mercedes to the 20th ult. On the day previous to the election Sr. Pereyra, commanding a small force of rebels, made a descent on the neighbourhood of Biscochas, and carried off all the men and horses that he met in his march. The agent of the Mauá Bank in Mercedes, Mr. J. P. Bitter, advises his customers that he has published his notice in no less than one of the following languages: Spanish, Portuguese, English, French or German. This gives us an idea of the Babel of languages prevalent in the Rio Negro inhabitants: we regret to find that Mr. Bitter does not understand Guarani, it is a sweet language.

The Italian Consul and Sr. Pezet

The rumour so prevalent in town on Monday to the effect that Signor Acerbi was dead and buried is manifestly untrue. In yesterday's 'Nacion Argentina' he publishes several documents explanatory of the quarrel, which we learn arose out of playing the Garibaldi and Sardinian hymns at the late benefit concert, to the great annoyance of Neapolitan friends, Sres. Pennano and Barrez, insisted that Pezzi was guilty of a personal insult whilst those on behalf of the latter, Sres. Prandini and Serrotti, maintained the contrary. A jury was then named, of the editors of the 'Nacion,' 'Tribuna' and 'Stella,' and Manuel Argerich (all fire-eaters), who decided that there was nothing personally injurious to the Consul, but merely an appreciation of

party spirit. This decision was dated July 28th, yet three days later Sig. Pezzi published a kind of challenge in the morning papers which it was said led to the rumoured fatal encounter at Belgrano on Monday morning. The rumour was also incorrect that Snr. Astengo, an Italian confectionery, murdered two years ago at Plaza Concepcion, was the author to the above. Deceased was brother to a fashionable tailor of this city, but no more than a countryman of the gentleman who was the honor to represent Victor Emma nuel.

Erin's Visit to the Patagonian Indians.

Misther Editor,

Sure I'm not lost in the Nancy Riley after all, though it's yourself who sent home word to my friends that both myself and all on board were lost, but there is little fear of their believing you, for there is an old saying at home, that "a man that's born to be hanged will never be drowned."

I would not be after troubling you now with the particulars of my last adventure, but that I hear there is great work going on in Congress about the state of the army, the frontier, and the Indians, and as I believe I know more about these subjects than all the President, Cayrus-ees, Senators and Deputies, &c., in this blessed country, I hope you will make room for my Patagonian adventures.

You of course know that since my arrival in this country I have been pretty busy in everything that was to be seen. I wandered about the country and Ranchos as a shooting excursion, and if you want to know what I shot, why it was a gauche, because the fellow could not understand English, and wouldn't tell me which was the way to Mr. Hannah's estancia—I got into a bit of a stream, and had another awkward misunderstanding with a fellow without boots, what he said to me, and what I said to him, the d—l a one of us knew, but the next morning the owner of the Ranchos was that there was a mad Englishman in the arroyo hard by.

Well then you recollect the row I had with the cochineros in Entre Rios, and how I took Minister Costa and his secretary out of pure charity in my own coach to General Urquiza's, and how hospitably the General received the Minister and the secretary when he saw them in my company.

Then again you must forget how I figured at Captain Bruce's pic nic in Rosario, and the unpleasant mistake which arose from my showing some Argentine friends the mumbla of the Parana from my old campaigning map of the Gauges.

Since my arrival from Europe I have been looking at everything, and I really think that few things have escaped my attention. I could write a book twice as big as your handbook or General Mitchinson's Sleeves, but I confess after all that my travels and excursions in and about Buenos Ayres and the rivers were nothing to my last venture to that accursed land called Patagones.

I am surprised that in your anxiety to prove Irish industries in this country you have not discovered the great probability that some fellow named Paddy Cooney from the auld country first-settled there, because it's no use that an Irishman could have but such mon strous big sons as the chaps I met with in that land of locusts and starvation.

Don't suppose, Mr. Editor, that it was my desire to learn the geography of the Rio Negro or the lie of the country in that neighborhood that induced me to go down to be ate up by them savage fellow-citizens of President Mitre, — no, by the law, Harry; I'll be candid. I was in a bit of trouble here along with throwing some bottles of beer across the street and knocking a fellow's window, which is in my ignorance, thought was the proper way for an Irishman to play Carnival with a babe in Calle Mayo, I cooked his goose, but he said 'Pelicula mañana,' and I cleared out. Hearing that a fine vessel was about to start for Patagones, and hiding her name so for I am very tender about names — I took my passage in the "Nancy Riley." She was the most lively Nancy I ever met with, for she was always rolling and tossing about, and I spake but the truth when I say that she didn't give me a moment's rest until I left her. Before leaving sweet Buenos Ayres I looked out for a companion, — a great difficulty, as, instead of sheep on halves, I could only offer a flock or two of Indians. Will you believe it? I caught a canny Scotchman. Now this fellow believed there was more money to be made in a flock of Indians than sheep, and therefore was most anxious to join me in the adventure. He said nay besides, that if things looked bright he would open a moveable River Negro Bank, (limited,) amongst the natives, as from his experience of banking in Buenos Ayres he felt convinced that with a sharp active savage manager much money was to be made — parti cularly if he could persuade the poor benighted Indians that 25 paper dollars was good value for a silver patacon.

In such case he was prepared to completely outdo the Bank of Glasgow, and even the Bank of England, by declaring sel-interim dividends of silver once a week. This Scotchman said, "Let Mana have Buenos Ayres and the Province, but give me Patagonia and the Straits. We sailed on the last Saturday of April. The particulars of the voyage I will send you in my next.

Yours, ERIN.

* Erinno than Inglese would be able to unlock these locks, of which the "perfect" king on either of a Saturday night. though my said friend Morgan that very one

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Tren.	15 de Mayo.	Belgrano.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.		Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Belgrano.	15 de Mayo.	
	Ida.						*Regreso.*								
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 5	11 15	de la mañana de la tarde	1	7 30	8 5	8 15	8 25	9 5	de la mañana de la tarde	
3	1 45	1 45	2	2 10	2 35	2 45		3	12	12 25	12 35	12 45	1 25		
5	6 15	6 25	6 40	6 50	7 15	7 25		5	4 15	4 50	5	5 10	5 50		

DIAS FERIADOS

Tren.	15 de Mayo.	Belgrano.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando.		Tren.	S. Fernando.	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Belgrano.	15 de Mayo.	
	Ida.						*Regreso.*								
1	10	10 10	10 20	10 30	11 5	11 15	de la mañana	1	9 15	9 50	10	10 10	10 20	11	de la mañana
3	11 30	11 35	11 50	12	12 35	12 45	de la tarde	3	12 45	1 20	1 30	1 40	2 20	2 30	de la tarde
5	6 15	6 25	6 40	6 50	7 15	7 25	de la noche	5	4 15	4 50	5	5 10	5 50	6	de la noche
7	9	9 10	9 25	9 35	10	10 10		7	6 15	6 50	7	7 10	7 50	8	

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches
Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

LA ADMINISTRATION.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864

DIAS DE TRABAJO. **DIAS DE FIESTA.**

Salidas. ESTACIONES.	Regresos. TRENES.				Salidas. ESTACIONES.	Regresos. TRENES.				Salidas. ESTACIONES.	Regresos. TRENES.			
	1°	2°	3°	4°		1°	2°	3°	4°		1°	2°	3°	4°
	M.	M.	M.	T.		M.	M.	M.	T.		M.	M.	M.	T.
Parque	7 —	9 30	2 30	6 30	Lujan	5 —	7 30	12 —	4 30	Parque	10 —	12 —	3 —	6 —
El Retiro	8 10	10 40	3 40	7 40	Moreno	5 30	8 10	—	5 10	El Retiro	7 40	10 10	1 10	4 10
Almagro	8 15	10 45	3 45	7 45	Merlo	5 40	8 20	12 45	5 20	Almagro	7 45	10 15	1 15	4 15
Caballito	8 20	10 50	3 50	7 50	Morón	6 —	8 40	1 —	5 40	Caballito	7 50	10 20	1 20	4 20
Flores	8 35	11 05	4 05	8 05	San Martin	6 15	9 —	1 15	5 55	San Martin	8 15	10 45	1 45	4 45
Floresta	8 45	11 20	4 20	8 20	Floresta	6 30	9 15	1 30	6 10	Floresta	8 30	11 —	2 —	5 —
San Martin	8 55	11 35	4 35	8 35	Flores	6 45	9 30	1 45	6 25	San Martin	8 45	11 15	2 15	5 15
Moron	9 15	11 55	4 55	8 55	Caballito	7 —	9 45	2 —	6 40	Moron	9 —	11 30	2 30	5 30
Merlo	9 30	—	5 10	9 10	Almagro	7 15	10 15	2 15	6 55	Merlo	9 30	—	3 00	6 00
Moreno	9 45	—	5 25	9 25	El Retiro	7 20	10 20	2 20	7 —	Moreno	9 45	—	3 15	6 15
Lujan	10 20	—	6 15	—	Parque	7 50	—	2 50	—	Lujan	10 20	—	3 50	—

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,607 pats. in 216 Shares.

DIRECTORS

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Sauvideil
" Constant Santamaria

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Peña
" J. A. Fernandez
" L. B. Wilcke
" Madame Billinghurst
" Ludislao P. Martinez

GERENTE.

D. JUAN CASADO,
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of $20 silver and upwards.

2nd. Without leaf of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, unless capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die to their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (fincas) and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Papar Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

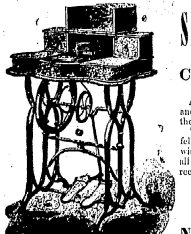
Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being $200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 21 of the Statutes, and for account of those particular sections.

By these means the Directory hopes to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), hora prograrissive and cleanliers may be had.



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 51,

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of
Ladies' White and Coloured French Kid Gloves, best quality;
Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes;
Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Real Welsh Flannels,
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets;
White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.
Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.

Hotel Harmony.

The proprietor of the Hotel de L'Harmonie has the honor to inform the English and German public that from the 1st of August he will open a Restaurant and Table d'Hôte.

Breakfast—last hour 9 o'clock, another at 10 o'clock. Dinner—first at 4 o'clock, second 5 o'clock. Every Sunday mock turtle soup.

Gentlemen who desire can be served to an extra dining room, and parties attended to.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, or any kind of Dishes for families or companies can be strictly served, with very short notice. Prices moderate.

124—CALLE MAYO—124

j 21, 12 p

Governess.

A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in tuition, is anxious to obtain a situation as Resident Governess in Buenos Ayres. The course of instruction comprises English in its several branches, the use of the globes, drawing, painting, music, and instruction in singing, and the rudiments of French.

Pupils under 12 years of age preferred.

Apply to Messrs. G. and H. M'Kern 25 Calle San Martin.

j 19 1 m

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public, the largest Stock of Glass Goods, English, German and French, and the most extensive assortment of Earthenware Goods, English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.

Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.

WILLIA FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.

N.B.—The Stock will be kept up by Goods as Posted by arrivals from Europe. 132

The Standard Printing Office.

All Kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, $200 per thousand; papeletas, $150 per thousand; circulars or placards $50 per hundred.

8 x

Great Reduction.

STEREO-VIEWS AT 30$.

Luigi Bartoli has a large collection of views of Buenos Ayres, its streets, suburbs &c. at 30 dols. Recobas nuevo, Plaza Victoria.

2m J.

Good Camp

To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.

For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Pistas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

SAVINGS BANK.

BAUR MAUA & CO.,

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that they are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank on which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The same depositors in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artizans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out of interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, on Lotteries, and other fraudulent.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine to Ten o'clock, till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are authorized to invest the deposits in the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also provided that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 14, 1863.

By Mauá and Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE

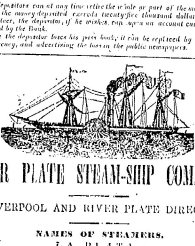
CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five Dollars currency to Five Dollars upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time withdraw a sum or part of the money deposited. Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or not thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

The Steamer URUGUAY, now in port, will be despatched hence on the 20th inst, with a full cargo, calling at Montevideo to coal only. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith grants orders his usual liberal treatment. These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,

HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
31 85 Reconquista.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also Chile and Bolivia. Parcels or all kinds including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.

Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paraná until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paraná will be delivered till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

J 1x

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

350 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments.
19 " Overtures.
80 " Pianoforte Pieces.
35 " Sacred Music do
68 " Quadrilles.
30 " Polkas.
26 " Waltzes,
21 " Mazurkas, Varsovians, Schottishes, &c.
100 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Glees, with Piano Accompaniments.

Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music. Lately received from London, from 3$ upwards, on sale at G. & H. MacKern's, 21 Calle San Martin. j 16 1 m

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,

BRANDT, SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 28.

31. 1m

JOHN KEMSLEY,

140—CALLE PARAGUAY—140,

Public and Official Translator,

Land Agent.

Orders from England promptly attended to. m 8 x

On sale in the partido of Las Flores squatters' right to 3 leagues of good camp for sheep. Landeros Messrs. Portugues, Goya and Cassares.

In the partido of Tandil, 58 leagues from Buenos Ayres, two leagues limit' superficial, freely, at $6,000 per annum rent to the Government.

In property seventeen leagues in Cordoba, embracing the railway on both sides. This land is at present stocked with cattle and mules and has over 100,000 bricks on the spot ready for building wells, houses, corrals, &c.

To English Travellers.

Those in search of situations visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb.

Table d'Hote on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 6s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL-DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 26.

Just Published,

Price $20,

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